Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit B, Chapter 3, Lesson 2 – PART 1 - pp. B98 – B101**

1. Most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are so weak that they are only detected with sensitive scientific equipment.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a place in Earth’s crust where the rocks have broken and moved in relation to one another.
3. What’s inside Earth can change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you can see on Earth.
4. Expressions of Earth’s energy are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Earthquakes usually happen where two plates of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_move against each other.
6. The center of movement below ground is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the earthquake.
7. Where the movement on the surface of Earth is most intense if the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the earthquake.
8. Sometimes rocks move smoothly along a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but often a rock gets stuck against another and cannot move.
9. The pressure becomes so great around a fault that the rock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_generated from the movement of a fault depends on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that has built up on the rock.
11. When an earthquake occurs, it sends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_through the Earth.
12. Scientists have machines called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to detect and measure the waves of energy from an earthquake.
13. There are three types of waves from an earthquake: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_waves, \_\_\_\_\_ waves and \_\_\_\_\_\_waves.
14. P waves are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_waves and are like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because they expand and compress.
15. S waves are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_waves and move in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_manner.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_make a great booming noise when they hit the surface of the Earth.
17. L waves are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_waves or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_waves because they only happen on the top of the ground.
18. A scale called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives meaning to the measurement of the strength of earthquakes.
19. An earthquake that causes very minor damage is said to be in the range of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on the Richter Scale.
20. Only **\_\_\_\_\_\_** earthquake that measures greater than 8.0 on the Richter scale occurs every 5 – 10 years.
21. The Richter Scale ranges from **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to **\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

Name: \_\_\_ANSWER KEY\_

**Unit B, Chapter 3, Lesson 2 – PART 1 - pp. B98 – B101**

1. Most **EARTHQUAKES** are so weak that they are only detected with sensitive scientific equipment.
2. A **FAULT** is a place in Earth’s crust where the rocks have broken and moved in relation to one another.
3. What’s inside Earth can change **LANDFORMS** that you can see on Earth.
4. Expressions of Earth’s energy are **EARTHQUAKES** and **VOLCANOES**.
5. Earthquakes usually happen where two plates of the **LITHOSPHERE** move against each other.
6. The center of movement below ground is called the **FOCUS** of the earthquake.
7. Where the movement on the surface of Earth is most intense if the **EPICENTER** of the earthquake.
8. Sometimes rocks move smoothly along a **FAULT**, but often a rock gets stuck against another and cannot move.
9. The pressure becomes so great around a fault that the rock **BREAKS** and **SLIPS**.
10. The **ENERGY** generated from the movement of a fault depends on the **PRESSURE** that has built up on the rock.
11. When an earthquake occurs, it sends **WAVES** of **ENERGY** through the Earth.
12. Scientists have machines called **SEISMOGRAPHS** to detect and measure the waves of energy from an earthquake.
13. There are three types of waves from an earthquake: **P** waves, **S** waves and **L** waves.
14. P waves are called **PRESSURE** waves and are like **SOUND WAVES** because they expand and compress.
15. S waves are called **SHAKE** waves and move in a **SIDE** by **SIDE** manner.
16. **P WAVES** make a great booming noise when they hit the surface of the Earth.
17. L waves are called LONG waves or SURFACE waves because they only happen on the top of the ground.
18. A scale called the RICHTER SCALE gives meaning to the measurement of the strength of earthquakes.
19. An earthquake that causes very minor damage is said to be in the range of **2.5-5.4** on the Richter Scale.
20. Only **1** earthquake that measures greater than 8.0 on the Richter scale occurs every 5 – 10 years.
21. The Richter Scale ranges from **1** to **10**.